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## I. INTRODUCTION

### *What is OICD's mission?*

The Office of International Cooperation and Development has a twofold mission:

- \* To help USDA agencies, U.S. universities, and others enhance U.S. agriculture's global competitiveness.
- \* To help increase income and food availability in developing nations by mobilizing expertise for agriculturally led economic growth.

### Enhancing Global Competitiveness

OICD programs enhance U.S. agriculture's competitiveness by providing linkages to world resources. These linkages often produce new technologies that can be vital to improving our current agricultural base, and developing new and alternative products and markets.

All of our major agricultural crops, representing 90 percent of U.S. crop value, originated outside the United States. To be truly competitive, the U.S. agricultural community needs access to the genetic diversity that still remains in those original locales.

There was a time when the United States was supreme in agricultural technology, but that is less true today. Much can be gained by seeking out and importing new technology from international research centers and universities.

OICD helps scientists from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the university community, and others to establish relationships that foster the free flow of ideas and materials internationally.

The agency also conducts programs which facilitate trade linkages and promote investment overseas.

### Providing U.S. Expertise Overseas

OICD serves as a link between the technical expertise of the U.S. agricultural community and other nations, especially in the developing world. By sharing U.S. agricultural knowledge with less developed nations, the United States provides the tools to help build stable economies and a more prosperous world. In the process, less developed nations surmount the barriers of hunger and poverty; and they develop a knowledge of and positive identification with U.S. institutions, products, and services.

When agricultural production and incomes increase, people's diets



and nutrition improve. Rising incomes also permit them to increase their imports to help meet demands for more and different foods. History has demonstrated that nations moving from low- to middle-income status have become the largest growth markets for U.S. agricultural exports.

*Economic development is a continuum: the least developed graduate from grant aid to concessional aid, and ultimately take their place as full partners in the marketplace. Thus, OICD -- helping countries to advance along the continuum and strengthening our own agricultural economy -- supports the broader mission of USDA.*

#### *How does OICD accomplish its mission?*

The agency pursues a number of program objectives in order to fulfill its two fold mission:

- \* Link with and support the private sector and other public and private institutions in those responsibilities where they can best play a major role;
- \* Facilitate trade and investment interests of the U.S. agribusiness sector;
- \* Establish systems that allow U.S. agriculture's continuing access to technology, genetic material, and other unique resources worldwide;
- \* Establish systems that encourage U.S. agricultural scientists and institutions to be involved in global programs that are on the cutting edge of technology and of economic and policy debate;
- \* Mobilize expertise to help other countries move toward strong market and trade-oriented economies, via development efforts in food and agricultural systems that increase incomes among the poor majority; expand the availability and consumption of food; and maintain and enhance the natural resource base;
- \* Help other Federal agencies carry out their global missions by tapping USDA and other institutional expertise and resources;
- \* Serve the interests of U.S. agriculture and citizenry through international organizations related to food and agriculture.



## II. OVERVIEW OF THE AGENCY

### *How is OICD organized?*

To carry out its program objectives, OICD is organized into four major program divisions (Appendix A) which report directly to the Administrator of the agency:

\* The Food Industries Division promotes a vital, healthy private sector in the United States and abroad. The Division organizes marketing workshops, provides information services, in-country technical team visits, and missions which link U.S. and foreign entrepreneurs to expand business opportunities. The Division also arranges career-related training for foreign agriculturalists, such as:

- The Cochran Fellowship Program for professionals from middle-income countries and emerging democracies to foster mutual trade and development interests;

- Academic and non-degree training sponsored by other USDA agencies as well as other governments and international organizations.

\* The Research and Scientific Exchanges Division seeks new knowledge and technology beneficial to the United States and cooperating countries through collaborative research and scientific exchanges on a broad range of subjects in agriculture and forestry. Short-term visits between U.S. and foreign scientists are supported to acquire scientific or agroeconomic data, special research techniques, unique resources such as germ plasm or biological control organisms not available in the United States, and to consult or conduct field work on significant problems facing U.S. agriculture. Through long-term projects, the division supports collaboration between U.S. researchers and their international counterparts on high priority problems. Some of the research is carried out by investigators in foreign laboratories. Other projects are conducted jointly by scientists in the U.S. and cooperating laboratories overseas. Research is funded either with U.S. dollars or foreign currency, usually at much lower cost than is possible in the United States.

\* The Development Resources Division is responsible for planning, managing and coordinating USDA technical assistance and training programs to assist in the development of agronomically, institutionally, and economically sustainable agricultural systems in low and middle income countries. These programs help developing countries to improve the quality of life of their



population, raise income levels, and speed development, while at the same time expanding commercial markets for U.S. farm and forest products and ensuring the security of world food supplies.

The division seeks to accomplish its mission through:

- transfer of agricultural technology and technical information and management skills of USDA;
- contribution toward the development and maintenance of a sustainable global agricultural system which assures adequate food and fiber for the world's population;
- encouragement of durable trade relationships.

The division is organized in two geographical branches that deal with bilateral and regional programs, and in three other units that address technical assistance and training needs in natural resources and the environment, management and technical courses, and technical information. The division coordinates the bulk of the Department's technical assistance program, utilizing OICD technical staff and recruiting short- and long-term technical advisors on agricultural specialties, primarily from USDA technical agencies and also from the U.S. land grant university system.

\* The International Organizations Division advances and protects U.S. agricultural interests by keeping U.S. policy views before the international community. The division manages USDA's role in such organizations as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the World Food Council and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture.

In addition to the program divisions, the agency has an External Affairs Staff which is responsible for legislative activities, public information, technical information, and inter-governmental liaison.

Finally, Administration provides all of the support services needed by the agency, including personnel, information resources management, budget, and travel.

#### *How is OICD staffed?*

OICD is an organization of approximately 200 people (Appendix B). About 135 of those people are permanent staff. The remainder hold various kinds of non-permanent positions related to specific



fixed-term contracts which the agency manages. Roughly 190 OICD people are located at the headquarters in the Washington, D.C. area. About 10 are stationed overseas on long-term assignments, primarily with the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.).

Given the diverse programs of the agency, OICD boasts a similarly diverse work force reflecting an array of social and practical scientific skills, administrative expertise, and language ability.

#### *How is OICD financed?*

In 1992, OICD had an operating budget of \$38.8 million (Appendix B). Only \$7.2 million of that amount came from funds appropriated to OICD by the Congress. The appropriated funds serve primarily to operate the agency's research and scientific exchange programs, international organization liaison, and the Cochran Middle-Income Fellowship Program.

The largest part of the agency's budget comes from other federal agencies, international organizations, and universities for reimbursable technical assistance, research, and training which OICD manages. These funds--\$28.4 million--came primarily from A.I.D.

An additional \$3.1 million was expended in 1992 for development assistance activities managed by OICD on behalf of other countries and international organizations. These activities include technical assistance, training, and research.

The Congress also gave OICD authority in 1992 to spend the equivalent of \$1.1 million from foreign currencies available to the United States for collaborative research projects overseas.

Of the \$38.8 million obligated in FY 92, 28% was for salaries and benefits, 49% was for contracts and cooperative agreements, 10% was for per diem payments to program participants, 9% was for travel, and 4% was for communications, printing, supplies, etc.

### III. PROGRAM ACTIVITIES IN 1992

#### FOOD INDUSTRIES

##### Trade and Investment

One of OICD's key links with the U.S. and foreign private sector is through the Trade and Investment Program (TIP). 1992 was a year of continuing program diversification and growth in both content and geographical breadth. TIP continued to organize agribusiness opportunity missions, conduct agricultural marketing workshops and seminars, provide information and outreach through the Agribusiness Information Center, and serve as host to U.S. and foreign agribusiness-related visitors to Washington, D.C. Geographically, TIP activities involved Caribbean, Central American and Andean countries, Central Europe, Sub-Saharan Africa, and the Near East.

The Agribusiness Information Center (AIC) played a significant role in TIP's domestic and international agribusiness outreach, responding to numerous inquiries, organizing a Washington-area Caribbean/Latin American agribusiness speaker series, and staffing exhibits at key internationally-oriented agricultural industry conferences, trade shows and professional association meetings. The AIC's role in collecting and disseminating agribusiness data was enhanced in 1992, through expanding its agribusiness information sources on Africa and Europe. During 1992, the AIC was the focal point for arranging agribusiness orientation programs and internships for agricultural sector representatives from Bulgaria, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Honduras, Jamaica, Morocco and Uganda.

Agribusiness opportunity missions to Guatemala, Dominican Republic and Jamaica, and advance missions to Belize, Honduras, Hungary and Nicaragua were carried out this year. Typically, six to eight U.S. agribusiness representatives met with foreign counterparts matched prior to departure, resulting in two or three business arrangements per mission.

A.I.D., USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture, and host governments financed six agricultural marketing seminars and two market information studies which were conducted by TIP staff in the Czech and Slovak Republics, Dominican Republic, Hungary, Jamaica, Peru, Poland, and Trinidad/Tobago. Planning reached advanced stages for FY93



seminars in Bulgaria, Poland and Venezuela.

TIP coordinated USDA's input to the President's Summit meeting with Andean leaders by updating the inventory of efforts to assist Andean countries develop legitimate alternatives to cocaine production. The unit organized a seminar to familiarize U.S. agricultural trade associations with OICD's international cooperation and development activities worldwide. TIP staff also facilitated U.S. agribusiness association participation in A.I.D.'s African rural development officers' planning conference.

### **Cochran Fellowship Program**

Since Congress first initiated the Cochran Middle Income Fellowship Program in 1984, training in the United States has been arranged for more than 2,250 senior and mid-level specialists, managers, technicians, agribusiness staff, and policy officials from 23 middle income countries and emerging democracies. The training is intended to assist these countries in developing the agricultural systems necessary to meet their food needs, and to strengthen and enhance their linkages with agricultural interests in the United States.

In fiscal year 1992, 472 Cochran fellows from 21 countries received training in the United States (Appendix C). They came from both the private and public sectors of their countries, and participated in programs arranged by OICD with U.S. universities and the private sector. The subject matter ranged from processing and packaging technology, to quality control of fresh produce, to agricultural policy and trade.

The Cochran Program is a unique example of public/private sector collaboration in support of international development objectives. It enhances U.S. trade and market development activities, promotes development of human and technical resources in the participating countries, provides contacts that lead to future technical and market development projects, and promotes goodwill between the United States and the participating countries.

### **Professional Development**

For more than 40 years, since the days of the Marshall Plan, OICD and its predecessor organizations have been involved in the planning, development, and coordination of training programs for international visitors.

The Professional Development Program (PDP) is currently responsible for program design, placement, and monitoring of academic studies and non-academic training programs sponsored by such organizations as the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Bank, the Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council, the

Venezuelan Agricultural Research Fund, the Saudi Arabian AGWAT Project, and the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) Emerging Democracies Program. Staff members also manage logistics for participants trained by USDA's Economic Research Service under the Support for Eastern European Democracies Act.

During FY 92, PDP worked with 289 participants from Central and South America, Eastern Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and Asia (Appendix D). A wide variety of programs were carried out, ranging from the participation of an agricultural researcher from Saudi Arabia in a 4-week study tour in kenaf production, to enrollment of a student from Guyana in an masters program in horticulture with emphasis on nursery management and orchard crop production and marketing. Training cooperators include land grant and other universities throughout the United States, USDA agencies, other government agencies, and private sector firms and training institutions.

Two continuing agreements funded by A.I.D. focus on the development of human resource capacity in both the public and private sectors. The Field Training Advisors agreement provides technical assistance to A.I.D./Washington, A.I.D. Missions, host country governments, public and private organizations, and universities involved in training A.I.D.-sponsored students in agriculture and related areas. The A.I.D. Africa Human Resource Development Assistance agreement provides technical assistance to A.I.D. Missions and to U.S. and in-country training programmers and providers. This assistance focuses primarily on training needs assessment in agribusiness and identifying education and training programs to meet these needs. This agreement is being expanded to give greater emphasis to relationships between the public and private sectors in establishing and sustaining effective food and fiber systems and the viability of agribusinesses.

Two new A.I.D.-funded agreements were initiated in FY92. The African Agribusiness Support RSSA provides assistance to A.I.D. Missions and host country institutions in promoting growth of agribusiness and related private enterprise in Africa. Activities included assistance with private sector development related to livestock production and products in Mali; assistance with the initiation of an agribusiness project in the Gambia; and a study of Senegal's capacity to produce exotic fruit juice concentrate for export. The Near East Regional Agribusiness Support RSSA provides technical assistance to the A.I.D. Near East Bureau and its missions in designing, implementing, and evaluating agribusiness and food systems development programs.

#### Venezuela-United States Agricultural Commission

The Ministerial level Venezuela-United States Agricultural Commission met twice during FY92, in Venezuela in March-April and



in Washington, D.C. in August. Principal recommendations dealt with enhancing Venezuelan agricultural research and technology transfer systems, strengthening agricultural statistical and economic information, improving management of the country's natural resources, and promoting trade and private investment in Venezuelan agriculture.

U.S. scientists are benefitting through Commission-recommended scientific collaboration, such as the U.S. plant breeder who obtained access to valuable wild potato germ plasm. Biological pest control research with Venezuela is promising, possibly including sweet potato white fly control. U.S. statistical experts conducted a mutually beneficial exchange with Venezuelan counterparts. Foresters have been provided access to unique information on pine plantation nutrient balances, field research on mahogany reforestation, forest reclamation in mining areas, global change monitoring in tropical conditions, and tropical hardwood species identification and use. U.S. soil conservationists will have an opportunity to study classification of Amazon Basin soils and advise the Venezuelan Ministry of Agriculture and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation on efficient on-farm water use. Upon recommendation of the Commission, a Caracas workshop on U.S. agricultural import regulations was organized for November, 1992.

Plans were made to renew the Commission for an additional four years following expiration of the previous 3-year term in December 1992.

### RESEARCH AND SCIENTIFIC EXCHANGES

In FY92, the Division managed 53 collaborative research projects in 15 different countries on a wide array of topics (Appendix E). An additional 164 projects were ongoing in six countries utilizing foreign currencies (Appendix F). Scientific exchange teams visited 25 countries during the same period (Appendix G).

### COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH

**Ireland:** An important component of the U.S.-Ireland program of agricultural cooperation is the collaborative research program. Four long-term joint research projects were funded in 1992. In the first project, scientists in USDA's Agricultural Research Service are coupling new instrumental and molecular modelling techniques with the expertise of scientists in Ireland's University College and Moorepark Research Center to develop new, high-value dairy food products.

Researchers on the second project are developing diagnostic assays and vaccines for diseases which affect the cattle industry in the United States, Ireland, and other countries.

The third project involves the regulation of ammonium uptake by corn root systems. In the acidic soils found in the eastern United States and Ireland, nitrogen applied in the form of ammonium may inhibit growth of certain crop species and lead to the development of ammonium toxicities. Results from this 3-year effort will be useful in developing more efficient and economical use of nitrogen fertilizers and to minimize surface and groundwater pollution.

The fourth project involves the evaluation of the Irish and ECC meat carcass grading systems with an eye to application in the United States. This project would develop a system to determine beef composition and direct meat utilization to maximize value.

**Egypt - NARP:** Egypt's National Agricultural Research Project (NARP), which receives most of its financial support from A.I.D., is a \$300 million project that began in 1985. Its goal is to increase agricultural productivity in Egypt by improving the capability of the agricultural research system to provide farmers with technology in a supportive policy environment. There are five components to NARP: Collaborative research, technology transfer, policy analysis, seed technology, and new initiatives. Dr. R. Dean Plowman, Administrator of ARS visited Egypt in 1992 to lead discussions between ARS and the research arm of the Ministry of Agriculture on improving Egypt's research management and priority-setting systems. The Research and Scientific Exchanges Division administers 28 collaborative research projects.

**Trinational (Egypt-Israel-U.S.) Program:** OICD coordinates two projects that are jointly implemented by Egypt and Israel, with funding from A.I.D.'s Middle East Regional Cooperation Program - the investigation of horticultural crops and diseases of livestock. A new Middle East Regional Project including post harvest techniques and arid land agriculture is planned for 1993.

#### **FOREIGN CURRENCY/JOINT BOARD RESEARCH**

OICD manages a program of research carried out in foreign countries using foreign currencies owned by or owed to the United States. In 1992, there were 164 active grants in six countries valued at over \$12,700,000 (Appendix F). Approximately 200 scientists from USDA and other Federal agencies and university laboratories were involved.

Under USDA's new research programs with the Czech and Slovak Republics, two projects in the Slovak Republic were activated in 1992. One project involves a method to improve the quality of pork by predicting potentially PSE (pale soft exudative) prone pigs. The results of this research would be used to introduce a procedure for predicting meat quality and PSE-prone pigs that will benefit U.S. swine breeders. The other project involves the



processing and treatment of dung and slurry. The aim of this project is to process animal wastes into useful organic fertilizers and soil nutrients for improved crop production.

A new strain of honey bee resistant to the Varroa mite was released to U.S. beekeepers this year. Funding for development of this new honey bee came, in part, from a foreign currency research project with scientists in the former Yugoslavia. Use of this new strain will save U.S. producers millions of dollars each year in the cost of chemically treating their hives against the Varroa mite, as well as being a more environmentally conscious management practice.

India: Indian research results from a U.S.-India collaborative research project have direct implications for improving management of irrigated salt-affected agricultural systems in the San Joaquin Valley of California, and other areas of the western U.S. Research on the "Mathematical Simulation of Basinwide Groundwater Salinization" was carried out for five years at the Department of Soil and Water Engineering, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, India. The focus of this project was on soil and groundwater salinization in irrigated, salt-affected lands, and the development of improved management strategies for minimizing the effects of irrigation on groundwater salinization, especially in areas with relatively high water tables. Research under this project produced several state-of-the-art computer programs and associated management tools useful to a larger number of scientists, engineers, and extension specialists working on problems of soil and groundwater salinization in irrigated agricultural areas worldwide.

### SCIENTIFIC EXCHANGES

China/Mongolia Exchange Program: OICD has managed a major program with the People's Republic of China for over a decade. In 1992, visits for 21 teams of scientists, nine from the United States and twelve from China, were arranged. U.S. teams were successful in exchanging plant germ plasm resources, including sorghum and field windbreak tree species, and biological control agents for the protection of citrus fruits and stored grains. Other U.S. teams initiated cooperative research projects on flatpea utilization and plant nutrient flux, and made genetic evaluations of American tree species plantations previously established in China. In addition, a team of U.S. plant quarantine officials visited China to discuss U.S. medfly quarantine practices - an existing obstacle to U.S. fruit exports to China - and a team of American economists exchanged data for the production of an economic model for China.

A grasslands plant materials team visited the Mongolia People's Republic to exchange germ plasm, information and technical expertise on the preservation of grasslands communities, and were

successful in bringing back Mongolian grassland species. This visit, the first USDA sponsored visit, is part of a worldwide effort to collect grassland germ plasm and cooperate on grassland restoration in Mongolia, China, Kazakhstan and Argentina.

**Ireland:** A feature of the U.S.-Ireland cooperation program is the exchange of teams of scientists on subjects of mutual interest. Fifteen U.S. teams visited Ireland in 1992, typically for periods of one to three weeks, on topics such as: animal disease prevention, farm financial planning, genetics, plant production and soils. A corresponding number of Irish teams visited the United States for exchanges on similar topics.

### **Exchanges with the Former Soviet Union**

**ARS - Russia and Ukraine Cooperation.** In FY-92 OICD/RSED provided funding for six ARS teams to visit counterpart institutions in Russia and Ukraine for the purpose of implementing cooperative activities of mutual benefit. The teams focused on different aspects: Academy and ministerial interaction; plant germ plasm; biological control; bioproduct and technology transfer development; biosystematics and biodiversity; animal germ plasm. More than twenty cooperative agreements have been written or are in process as a result of these team visits.

**Russian Far East.** RSED secured significant USDA representation on a delegation of USG Science and Technology agencies to the Russian Far East in September-October, 1992. The objective of this travel was to explore possibilities for research cooperation with institutions in that region. Four USDA agencies sent representatives (ARS, FS, SCS, OICD) - twice that of any other USG Department.

### **REIMBURSABLE PROGRAMS**

**India Plant Genetic Resources (PGR) Project:** The goal of the PGR project, A.I.D.'s largest biodiversity project to date, is to build India's capacity to collect, characterize, preserve, and exchange germ plasm for crop improvement as well as medicinal and industrial uses. RSED provides U.S.- based training and professional development opportunities for selected scientists from India's National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, organizes training workshops for Indian scientists and arranges for internationally recognized plant genetic resource experts to conduct specialized training in India.

Since February, 1990, 54 Indian scientists have participated in professional development programs in laboratories of the ARS and APHIS.

Twenty Indian scientists have been selected for professional development in USDA and U.S. university laboratories during 1993



specializing in evaluation, characterization, and documentation of tuber crops, sugarcane, wheat, legumes, plant quarantine, seed storage and germ plasm conservation. During 1993, four Indian scientists will work in U.S. laboratories doing hands-on collaborative research for six months to gain research skills from U.S. experts.

**Hungary - Soil Erosion Workshop:** SCS, OICD and Hungarian Academy of Science technical and administrative workshop coordinators traveled to Hungary to meet with invited workshop participants from Central and Eastern Europe (CEE), and to discuss the objectives and format of the Soil Erosion Workshop.

This workshop, funded by the A.I.D. under SEED, took place in Budapest, April 27 - May 1, 1992. U.S. and CEE participants (from the Yugoslavian Republics of Croatia and Serbia, Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary and Poland) were invited. Participants were from ministries and universities (and private organizations when possible) in all participating countries. The workshop shared information on the current state of soil erosion problems and strategies in each country, and developed a regional remediation and prevention program. The participants developed and wrote proposals for projects in erosion management (remediation and prevention) and for supporting policy legislation. The proposals, focused on soil erosion problems in Central and Eastern Europe with input from relevant U.S. technologies, were presented to the A.I.D. for funding.

The Soil Erosion Program is part of an overall regional agroenvironmental program in Central and Eastern Europe, managed by OICD, and technically coordinated by ARS, SCS, EPA and the CEE governments and institutions. Projects focus on erosion issues shared regionally (by two or more countries) and seek to develop approaches across boundaries. The objective is to have representative technicians, scientists, and policy analysts from all countries participate, either on the ground (on-site), by visiting neighboring countries with project sites, or in working group meetings and study tours.

#### **SPECIAL ACTIVITIES AND EMPHASES**

**VIR Institute.** Beginning in March 1992, the division initiated and followed through with recommendations through State's Bureau of Oceans, Environment and Scientific Cooperation to provide emergency support for the N. I. Vavilov Institute of Plant Industry (VIR), St. Petersburg, Russia. These recommendations were targeted to the comprehensive USG assistance program for the NIS. The recommendations were for \$410,000 - to provide for

computerization of the VIR database and linkage with USDA's Germ plasm Resources Information Network, to improve VIR's seed storage capability, and for scientist exchange. These efforts eventually succeeded, with emergency funding of \$400,000 provided by the State Department.

**Secretary of Agriculture's Sweetpotato Whitefly Initiative.**

The sweetpotato whitefly, Bemisia tabaci, (SPWF) is a major agricultural pest worldwide. It infests more than 500 plant species representing 74 families. Recently it has inflicted astronomical losses in agriculture in California, Arizona, Texas and elsewhere in the United States. In 1991, in the Lower Rio Grande Valley alone, the whitefly caused losses of \$22.6 million in cotton and \$29.1 million in vegetables, contributing to a total impact of \$168.5 million on the area's economy, including the loss of 4300 jobs. In addition to losses caused directly by the feeding of the insect, the sweetpotato whitefly also is an important vector of plant diseases, particularly viruses. Nineteen viruses are known to be transmitted by SPWF, including several mosaic and leaf-curl viruses. SPWF is resistant to most insecticides. Despite massive spraying, its numbers continue to increase.

The center of origin of SPWF and its natural enemies - predators, pathogens and parasites - is thought to be the Indian subcontinent. A thorough search for and study of the spectrum of natural enemies and their interaction with SPWF in that region should permit selection of organisms suitable for use in the integrated pest management of SPWF. Introduction to the U.S. of organisms selected for their ability to reduce SPWF under a range of environmental conditions will make an important contribution to the control of SPWF in many crops.

Through direct funding and use of our overseas contacts, RSED made it possible for American specialists to make field observations on the natural enemies of SPWF throughout the Indian subcontinent, and to collect and ship to U.S. cooperators several pathogens and parasitoids of SPWF.

March 2-22, 1992, collections of Bemisia tabaci and its natural enemies were made at three locations in Pakistan and several sites in Nepal. Shipments of leaves infested with white flies and their natural enemies, including pathogen-infected SPWF, were made to the USDA-APHIS quarantine facility in Mission, Texas.

A second round of collections was made September 1-23 to collect the late season component of the natural-enemy complex. In the interim, host-country cooperators in Pakistan made regular shipments between April and September.



In this way, the potential for finding effective predators and pathogens of SPWF was maximized.

The collections of parasitic insects and pathogenic fungi in the Indian subcontinent September 1-23 were among the most productive so far. These collections were timed to coincide with the end of the wet monsoon period and certain crops, especially cotton. Twelve shipments from Pakistan, India and Nepal to quarantine facilities in the U.S. all arrived and are producing interesting material.

**International R&D on Non-Food Non-Feed Uses for Agricultural Commodities.** Several international activities targeted toward expanded non-food and non-feed uses for agricultural commodities are supported by OICD. Examples of ongoing projects include:

Foreign Currency Grants (basic & applied research & engineering):

- \* Analysis of lesser known seed oils, deriving their fatty acids, and screening these fatty chemicals for possible use in agricultural and oleochemical industry;
- \* Development of yarn and fabric structures for better apparel comfort with air texturing using cotton and cotton/synthetic fiber blends;
- \* Studies on production, physicochemical, biochemical, rheological characteristics, and uses of newer sources of industrially potential gums;
- \* Tannins as specialty chemicals;
- \* Application of membrane processes in pectin technology;

Scientific Exchanges:

- \* Exchange of data and information on post-production marketability of ornamental crops;
- \* Functional properties and interactions of lipids and proteins in carbohydrate stabilized emulsions;
- \* Development of new cellulose solvent systems;
- \* Economic analysis of the future of Japanese agriculture and its implications for U.S. trade;

OICD's solicitation and selection of proposals for scientific exchanges and collaborative research for 1992 and

beyond places special emphasis on providing access for USDA and U.S. university scientists to international research and development of non-food and non-feed uses for agricultural products.

As an example, one of the projects under USDA's A.I.D.-supported trinational (Egypt, Israel, U.S.) program has identified follow-on work on a plastic mulch made from soybean or other vegetable oil to be used for "solarization" of soil to control weeds, nematodes and soilborne plant pathogens. The unique feature of this material is that it biodegrades in several weeks, eliminating the need for removal and disposal of the cover after the soil is treated.

### **DEVELOPMENT RESOURCES**

#### **Forestry Support Program**

Under an agreement with the Agency for International Development, OICD and the Forest Service are implementing the Forestry Support Program (FSP), which provides technical assistance to A.I.D.'s natural resource projects worldwide. Building on FSP's success over a period of more than 10 years, the agencies signed a new agreement to continue and expand the program. Activities involve a wide variety of collaborators (including universities and some private sector groups) to provide technical assistance, address training needs, women in development goals, link institutions, develop materials, respond to natural disasters and emergencies, and provide other services. The program also maintains an extensive roster of individuals with forestry and natural resources expertise available to work in international programs.

#### **Energy and the Environment**

Development Resources has entered into a Resources Support Services Agreement (RSSA) with A.I.D.'s Research and Development Bureau to provide technical specialists in the areas of natural resources, energy, the environment and sustainability. The RSSA is funded initially for a period of two years and was signed in October, 1991. A.I.D. has requested 28 professional support positions in: Environmental training and education; environmental and natural resource economics and policy; global climate change; forestry conservation and management; energy production and conservation; biological diversity; environmental database management; and energy policy and planning.

An institutional and programmatic relationship between USDA and A.I.D. in matters of energy and environment has been incorporated into this RSSA to insure that USDA agencies have a technical and policy input. The agreement also provides for agency RSSA staff to maintain their technical linkages, career tracks and domestic



ties with their home agencies while on A.I.D.-funded assignments. The relationship between A.I.D. and USDA enables USDA to link international work in energy, environment and natural resources under the RSSA to their domestic programs and clients.

Through 1992 a total of 22 people from various agencies have been assigned to work on the RSSA.

### **Technical Support Agreement**

Development Resources also has operating agreements with A.I.D.'s Bureaus for Africa, Asia, Latin American and the Caribbean, and Research and Development to provide a wide range of technical services of mutual interest and benefit to USDA and A.I.D. Some 40 USDA employees provided long-term technical support to those offices in 1992. This assistance included technicians in agricultural economics, pest management, plant quarantine, food policy and food security, natural resource and environmental management, and rural finances. In addition, USDA performed numerous studies, designed systems, developed materials and accomplished other short-term assignments under those agreements.

### **Technical Information Group**

Under another agreement with A.I.D., the Technical Inquiries Group (TIG) researches and provides technical literature needed by A.I.D. staff in the design and implementation of agricultural, agribusiness, natural resource, and environmental management projects worldwide.

During the year, the staff of four completed 1254 searches for literature and data and 942 searches for publications requested by name, resulting in the dissemination of 5281 documents worldwide. The information was individually tailored to meet the needs of A.I.D. Mission projects and programs, help solve specific agricultural, marketing and environmental problems, reported on the state of the art, and link users with research results from worldwide sources.

In responding to requests, the staff utilized data sources, economic analyses, publications and expertise of the Department's many agencies, including the worldwide collection of the National Agricultural Library. USDA's network of land-grant universities and other cooperating institutions, private firms and trade associations were also regularly tapped for information and technical advice.

### **Famine Mitigation Activity**

The Division's agreement with A.I.D. to implement the Famine Mitigation Activity (FMA) is part of the effort of A.I.D. to assist famine response agencies and personnel to develop and

design effective interventions to respond to extreme food insecurity and famine situations. With input from a broad range of specialists, resources have been identified to help develop programs and projects in the areas of early warning and response systems, rapid assessment methodologies, seeds and tools interventions, livestock interventions, water resources development, market interventions, food/cash for work programs, and to provide assistance under conflict situations.

- \* FMA provided personnel and administrative support for the Southern Africa Drought Emergency assessment teams;

- \* Established a Famine Mitigation Document Resource Collection with over 1700 related books, studies and reports on famine related topics;

- \* Detailed a staff member to Nairobi, East Africa, to assist the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) Disaster Assistance Response Team for Somalia relief effort.

### Zambia

The Southern Africa Department of the World Bank accepted the technical proposal from OICD for the Zambia Resource Use Planning and Conservation Study to identify and clarify key issues regarding environmental degradation in Zambia.

In the follow-up workshop in-country, the Zambian, USDA and other World Bank-sponsored participants also identified alternative approaches to promote sustainable natural resource management practices and programs.

Based on the results of the workshop, a team of twelve experts from several USDA agencies developed, together with the government of Zambia, alternative natural resource policies and sustainable resource management plans in the agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and wildlife subsectors.

### Nicaragua

Staff members of the National Agricultural Statistical Service (NASS) and the Economic Research Service (ERS) have initiated a Cost of Production study in Nicaragua to assist government and industry officials to determine the competitiveness of selected agricultural commodities both on the domestic and international markets. This development assistance is being financed by the A.I.D. Mission in Nicaragua and entails a series of short-term assignments by NASS and ERS staff. Part of the USDA responsibility under this agreement with A.I.D. includes training Nicaraguan personnel to continue the Cost of Production work after the completion of USDA assistance.



### Ecuador

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) is providing the resident services of a senior plant health/plant quarantine officer to work in Ecuador for a two year period under a three-way agreement. The Ecuadorian National Association of Businessmen (ANDE), the Ecuadorian Ministry of Agriculture and APHIS, though OICD, are cooperating in a plant protection and quarantine program designed to improve the effectiveness of the phytosanitary systems necessary for exporting non-traditional agricultural exports from Ecuador. ANDE will provide payment for services, all equipment, supplies and office support; the MOA will provide plant health staff and support, office accommodations and collaborative training programs; APHIS will provide technical staff and work with and train government and business personnel to improve phytosanitary standards and the inspection of both imports and exports.

### Mexico

Beginning in 1983, the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) has detailed resident employees to the Mexican Institute of Water Technology in Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico under the World Bank-funded PRODERITH project. This year the full contingent of six resident SCS employees is in place, including the first female resident advisor SCS has ever placed overseas. Counterpart training has accelerated. Initial focus in the project on drainage and reclamation has expanded to include irrigation and the application of soil and water conservation practices.

### South Pacific

Under the Commercial Agricultural Development agreement with A.I.D. in Suva, Fiji, the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) is providing technical assistance to the Pacific Islands by transferring quarantine treatment technology for fresh fruits and vegetables. This quarantine treatment technology emphasizes high temperature forced-air treatment for fruit flies. ARS is providing the initial testing equipment and training in equipment use and developing research protocols. The project goal is to increase the value of agricultural exports to regional niche markets.

### Eastern Europe and the Newly Independent States

Division staff, together with the USDA technical agencies and the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS), assisted in the implementation of a wide variety of programs in the emerging democracies of Central and Eastern Europe. The activities were aimed at providing fundamental understanding and skills to facilitate transition from a demand to a market economy.

Following on the early successes of programs coordinated with the Extension Service staff in Poland, programs have expanded. The Division helped ERS to implement situation and outlook activities in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Agricultural Marketing Service specialists began livestock market information work in Poland.

In Bulgaria, where ERS had earlier placed a resident economist, OICD recruited and backstopped two multi-disciplinary teams of farmers, soils specialists and extensionists, who worked directly with farmers in rural areas. A coordinated program focusing on all levels of the fruit and vegetable sector involves ES, SCS, NASS and other agencies in training and guidance to Bulgarian counterparts.

In Russia the Division helped AMS to implement a variety of wholesale market activities and Division staff worked with ES and FAS to support farmers in a model farm community effort.

### Technical Training

The Management and Course Development Branch (MCD) of the Division collaborated with other USDA and government agencies, university and private sector trainers to provide agricultural and management skills training for international agricultural professionals and organizations from lower and middle income countries and the newly emerging democracies. During 1992, a total of 354 were trained in MCD programs (Appendix H). In the United States, 21 technical courses were conducted for 272 participants from 47 countries. Overseas regional training programs were organized and implemented in Uganda with 29 participants from three countries. In addition MCD completed an in-country course in agricultural management skills in Morocco for 24 professionals and a plant protection and quarantine program in Guatemala for 29 participants. MCD staff completed training needs assessments in Morocco, Uganda, Nigeria, Ghana and the Gambia in Africa.

### In addition...

- \* In order to improve the Government of Morocco's ability to collect and publish timely agricultural statistics, undertake economic and policy analysis, and plan, monitor and evaluate agricultural projects, DRD coordinated the participation of ERS, NASS, and ES and other USDA agencies in training, in-country workshops and the development of professional linkages between the Ministry of Agriculture and USDA.

- \* Under the A.I.D. supported Moroccan Agribusiness Promotion activity, OICD is coordinating assistance from APHIS, AMS, ARS, the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS), Food and



Nutrition Service (FNS), the Agricultural Cooperative Service (ACS) and ES to help increase the capacity of the private agribusiness sector to produce, package and market specific agricultural commodities.

\* DRD, with arrangements with land grant universities, assisted the A.I.D. Guatemala Private Enterprise Development Project, providing technical advisors to several thousand small-scale business owners and employees, expanding the availability and diffusion of vital market information to buyers, sellers, producers and manufactures.

### INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The International Organizations Division is involved, to varying degrees, with about 30 international intergovernmental organizations. OICD has been working with the Food and Agriculture Organization to establish clearer program priorities and improve governance procedures. Making satisfactory progress in achieving zero program growth and consensus on the budget level was necessary before the U.S. could make full payment of its assessment and arrearage. The United States resumed nearly full payment to FAO for calendar year 1991 as a result of organization improvements undertaken by the FAO. In 1992, the United States paid its assessment of \$79.0 million and paid \$23.5 million toward arrears.

OICD was active in pressing for the recently-created secretariat in the FAO to oversee the International Plant Protection Convention. OICD coordinates with the Agricultural Research Service to assure that the United States is effectively represented in FAO's Working Group on Plant Genetic Resources, where the United States serves as North America's representative. The United States continues to participate as a member (rather than observer) in Commission meetings, serving to better protect plant breeders' rights.

In 1992, OICD continued to work with FAO on the Tropical Forestry Action Program, the marketing and use of pesticides internationally, the activities of Codex Alimentarius on food standards, and data gathering on world agricultural production and trade. In addition, the Division coordinated the lengthy preparation process for the International Conference on Nutrition, held December 1992 and attended by two U.S. Cabinet members.

The division helped promote U.S. candidates for posts in international organizations. Former USDA Assistant Secretary Catherine Bertini became head of the World Food Program in April, 1992.

OICD, in its coordinating role, once again monitored OECD activities to assure that U.S. agricultural interests were properly represented.

The Division coordinated preparation for and participated in the Executive Committee meeting held in June in San Jose, Costa Rica, of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture, the meeting of the Inter-American Ministers of Agriculture and the Inter-American Board of Agriculture held in October in Madrid.

OICD has been actively involved in participation in the work of the Central American Tropical Agricultural Research and Training Institute (CATIE), the organizational restructuring of which was authorized by the Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture.

Some other high priority activities of the Division in 1991 included: the Governing Council meeting, replenishment, and restructuring discussions of the International Fund for Agricultural Development; and the annual meeting of the World Food Council.

#### ADMINISTRATION

In FY 1992, the administrative units of the agency adopted total quality management principles for delivering service. Monitoring systems were developed to track the status of procurement and other administrative actions. The local area network (LAN) was firmly established. Intra-agency communication using electronic mail on the LAN was launched and became the preferred mode of telecommunication and information dissemination. Several systems enhancements were initiated in the area of personnel management and financial systems. Under the requirements of the FTS2000 initiative (mandated by Congress), the staff successfully implemented the migration of telemail from U.S. Sprint mail to FTS mail (AT&T). The staff also established direct access to the FAS International Cable (INCA) System to hasten the communication between OICD and the offices of agricultural counselors/attaches across the world.

An ambitious management information system which gathered information on countries with which OICD has some form of working relationship (the CAPRS project) was launched. Preliminary reports from this project had shown its potential as an effective management information system. The staff had also developed and installed an access procedure to the National Finance Center (NFC) to provide the agency the capability for electronic fund transfer. This new access procedure made possible the establishment of a third party draft program through which emergency payments to foreign participants for subsistence and



other needs could be made on site at OICD. The advance of funds procedure whereby an agency requesting services transferred funds to OICD prior to the delivery of actual services was also implemented. The new procedure avoided the cost of billing and collection. A new telephone system, using the ISDN technology, was installed for pilot testing.

### EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

External Affairs provided a wide variety of ongoing communication and liaison services to support agency program divisions, others in OICD, and the Department. Areas of concentration included public information; technical information backstopping; congressional liaison; liaison with international organizations; recruitment of Americans for positions with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); implementation of the FAO Associate Professional Officers Program; and liaison with the university community, with special focus on the Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

Prime among External Affairs outreach efforts were seminars and liaison with World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, and the Agency for International Development. These resulted in new linkages and reimbursable projects between USDA and these donor agencies on topics of mutual interest.

Other significant outreach activities included support for liaison officers located at one Historically Black Colleges and Universities as well as agency and Department leadership on women's programs.

External Affairs also developed and implemented a summer intern program involving several USDA agencies to provide job experiences and special seminars to college students.

Two "Associate Professional Officers" began 2-year assignments with FAO, and plans got underway for recruiting four more. This program provides international work experience for junior professionals (less than five years on-the-job), while also increasing the American presence and influence in the organization.

#### IV. PROGRAMMATIC OBJECTIVES IN 1993

##### FOOD INDUSTRIES

During Fiscal 1993 the Food Industries Division will pursue the following programmatic objectives:

- \* Increase the use of agreements to expand and enhance mutually beneficial collaboration between the USDA and A.I.D. in the areas of agribusiness development, investment, and two-way trade promotion;
- \* Increase the interaction between USDA RSSA staff, their A.I.D. colleagues and the expertise of other USDA agencies in providing technical assistance and training activities related to the objectives of the RSSAs.
- \* Be proactive in association with the Development Resources Division in jointly pursuing new agreements with A.I.D. and additional income generating agreements with other international donors;
- \* Forge stronger working relationships with U.S. agribusinesses and commodity and trade associations that enhance collaboration with the programs and activities of the division;
- \* Seek sufficient funding to initiate the E. (Kika) de la Garza Fellowship Program with the republics of the Newly Independent States;
- \* Seek additional complementary funding for the Cochran Fellowship Program in order to expand the scope of the program. Special emphasis will be given to Eastern Europe and initiating program activity throughout the Newly Independent States;
- \* Expand and more systematically carry out agribusiness and trade opportunity missions. As appropriate, opportunities will be pursued in the Caribbean Basin, the Andean countries, Africa, and Eastern Europe.

Food Industry Division targets are to:

- \* Expand funding for the Cochran Fellowship Program, and successfully initiate program activities throughout the Newly Independent States;



- \* Cooperate with the Development Resources Division in implementing RSSA and PASA activities in Morocco and the Asian Region;
- \* Conclude negotiations with the Inter-American Development Bank for involvement in the follow-up to the PRODETEC project in Venezuela;
- \* Organize and conduct 4-5 agribusiness opportunity missions in the Caribbean Basin, Andean countries and Eastern Europe;
- \* Organize and conduct up to six agricultural marketing workshops in the Czech and Slovak Republics, Poland, Bulgaria, Venezuela, and possibly Panama and Hungary;
- \* Arrange and manage training programs for approximately 500 Cochran Fellowship Program participants and 225 participants funded by FAO and other international donors;
- \* Organize and implement follow-up activities to the FY92 OICD Agricultural Trade Associations Day, which may entail initiating closer working relationships with food industry related associations and establishing a Trade and Investment Promotion Advisory Committee consisting of representatives from selected associations;
- \* Further define the focus and improve the responsiveness of the Agribusiness Information Center related to the activities of the entire Division;
- \* Involve the Historically Black Colleges and Universities in recruitment efforts for the OICD-Belize Chamber of Commerce Agribusiness Opportunity Mission scheduled for April, 1993. OICD staff will also meet with the chairpersons of the agribusiness programs of selected 1890 universities to learn more about their agribusiness programs and to consider methods of further involving their respective staff in OICD activities;
- \* Organize a briefing for embassy representatives of selected African countries to further inform them about FID ongoing programs and future plans;
- \* Provide agricultural marketing technical assistance to Jamaica through a new PASA with A.I.D. there;
- \* Renew the term of the Venezuela-United States Agricultural Commission and advise the Minister of Agriculture on

strengthening Venezuela's agricultural research and extension system.

### RESEARCH AND SCIENTIFIC EXCHANGES

The Division continues to focus its programs in priority areas identified by USDA and the U.S. agricultural community. Specifically:

- \* Continue emphasis on cooperative activities with organizations in the Former Soviet Union (FSU);
- \* Increase linkages with the European Community (EC) and Japan;
- \* Initiate linkages in the Baltic countries;
- \* Increase international research and development on non-food, non-feed uses for agricultural commodities;
- \* Target specific countries for collaboration on germ plasm acquisition and control of plant and animal pests and diseases through the use of biocontrol agents.

Program targets to accomplish these objectives are:

- \* Increase scientific linkages with the FSU by 20%;
- \* Develop three long-term collaborative research projects with Baltic countries;
- \* Increase scientific exchanges on non-food, non-feed uses of agricultural commodities by 20%;
- \* Increase long term collaboration with the EC, Japan, China and Mexico.

### DEVELOPMENT RESOURCES

As a base of activities in 1993, the Division will continue to work closely with A.I.D. to provide jointly funded and reimbursable technical assistance and training. DRD will also continue to work closely with the agencies of the Department to facilitate their involvement in reimbursable and cooperative technical assistance and training activities.

DRD will seek to increase cooperative activities with other U.S. government agencies, United Nations agencies, FAO, the World Bank, the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, other multilateral development banks and host country



governments. DRD will continue to stress the areas of unique USDA capabilities in agricultural research and extension; soil, water and natural resource conservation; agricultural statistics; and agricultural economic analysis.

Contributions to the sustainable global agricultural system in 1993 will emphasize the application of USDA skills to topical and technical areas of natural resources, forestry, environment, energy, economics, famine mitigation, disaster assistance, and gender considerations in international agricultural development.

Geographic emphasis will be in Central and Eastern Europe, the newly independent states of the former USSR and other emerging democracies in Europe and the Americas, plus targeted areas of north Africa and developing countries of the south Pacific. We will continue to contribute technical and training skills to sub-Saharan African countries and other areas of traditional DRD-coordinated assistance, seeking new partnerships and mechanisms to meet local agricultural development needs.

Special emphasis on:

- \* Coordination, planning and sharing the use of resources of key players in international agricultural development, especially targeting those topical and technical areas noted above, and focusing on improved coordination within USDA and with specific others, including the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Energy, and the Peace Corps;
- \* Increased effort to involve American agriculturalists in international activities so that they may become more familiar and comfortable with international food and nutrition, agriculture and natural resource practices, systems, issues, and challenges;
- \* Increased DRD interrelationships with staff and programs of other USDA agencies to increase familiarity with unique skills available in the department and potential for assistance to sustainable international agricultural development;
- \* Ongoing identification of unique and scarce resources--human, institutional, technical, and other resources--and the establishment of mechanisms and relationships to allow access to those resources;
- \* More effective utilization of limited DRD staff resources through strategic planning, staff training and additional cultural and foreign language experiences and opportunities;
- \* Increased contacts and interaction with DRD staff on detail to A.I.D. and other agencies to heighten awareness of

USDA technical capabilities in international development and to ensure that the policy and procedural matters of the Department and OICD are understood and represented;

New Initiatives for FY 1993:

1. Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union

DRD will be working with other divisions of OICD and other USDA agencies to develop extension, training and collaborative research programs in the Baltic states.

2. Morocco Agribusiness Promotion Project (MAP)

Under the A.I.D.-supported Moroccan Agribusiness Promotion activity OICD will coordinate assistance from AMS, ES, FSIS, APHIS, ARS, FNS, and ACS to help increase the capacity of the private agribusiness sector to produce, package and market specific agricultural commodities.

3. South Pacific Commercial Agricultural Project

USDA will assist several island republics of the south Pacific to develop their plant quarantine capability for both import and export trade. ARS will provide scientific advice and counsel, technical assistance, training and construction guidance in the area of plant and animal quarantine technology. APHIS will provide quarantine inspection training and officials to monitor quarantine procedures and facilities.

4. Science and Technology Collaboration with Abu Dhabi and the Arab Emirates.

Discussions will continue with the Ministry of Agriculture of the United Arab Emirates and with the Department of Agriculture of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi on a program of cooperation in science and technology. The program will require considerable reimbursable technical assistance and training from USDA agencies. USDA identifies a mutual benefit to research in technologies adapted to the harsh agricultural environment of the areas.

5. Nicaragua Cost of Production Project

OICD anticipates assisting the Nicaragua Ministry of Agriculture to conduct cost of production surveys for basic food and export crops, including training for Ministry staff. ERS and NASS will provide the prime technical assistance. The Ministry has also requested USDA assistance in training and revitalization of the national agricultural statistics and market information service.



## 6. Skills Training for Foreign Professionals

In addition to domestic short-course training, OICD will coordinate new regional training courses to be conducted in Uganda especially designed to build women's leadership and management skills; a plant quarantine course in Guatemala; an emphasis on regional courses in Uganda (four courses) and Nigeria (seven courses) in order to make the courses more accessible to African agriculturists.

The Management and Course Development Branch will be working in collaboration with the World Bank, United Nations Development Fund and FAO on training of trainers in gender considerations in agricultural projects.

### INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

During FY 1993, the International Organizations Division will pursue the following programmatic objectives:

- \* Work more closely with the Department of State to improve United States relations with international organizations;
- \* Collaborate with the Department of State and others to identify, support, and elect new Directors General of the FAO and IICA, as well as a new President of IFAD;
- \* Expand collaboration with senior USDA officials and the technical agencies dealing with international organizations concerned with food and agriculture;
- \* Strengthen policy input into the programs and projects of the multilateral development banks and seek expanded involvement of USDA agencies in bank-funded projects;
- \* Assign staff to monitor U.S. and international organizations' rapidly expanding efforts regarding the environment, and to help coordinate/facilitate USDA interests in these;
- \* Strengthen efforts to recruit and place qualified Americans in international organizations.

### ADMINISTRATION

Objectives in FY 1993 are a continuation of efforts in systems building, in establishing a common frame of reference for delivering services, and in providing management and program

staff with open access to administrative systems and information begun four years ago. To do this, Administration seeks to:

- \* Develop and implement new operating procedures and systems;
- \* Strengthen administrative management through information;
- \* Expand training opportunities.

Key initiatives are to:

- \* Develop a tracking systems for contract and personnel actions so that program staff may have timely and accurate information on the status of their orders;
- \* Refine the implementation of an advance-of-funds procedure to reduce paperwork for billing and collection and to improve on the timeliness of fund transfer between agencies;
- \* Refine the implementation of a third-party draft procedure to provide emergency cash service to foreign participants of OICD programs;
- \* Establish telecommunication between OICD and other agencies using the local area network as the primary point for communication;
- \* Develop directives on a number of administrative matters and continue to build a common framework for partnership between administrative and program staff;
- \* Resume total quality management in Administration to enhance the quality of service delivery;
- \* Continue to conduct training in the use of the Central Accounting System for program staff so that they can monitor their accounts in a timely fashion.

#### EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Key objectives of the External Affairs unit of the agency are to:

- \* Develop and implement mechanisms to enhance information sharing about OICD programs with U.S. agricultural attaches, international organizations and the Congress;
- \* Seek to expand knowledge within OICD of Hispanic universities as well as reach out to those institutions to help them know about OICD and ways they might participate in agency programs; continue and expand similar activities with



the Historically Black Colleges and Universities;

- \* Track developments in biodiversity and other highly technical agricultural areas to better serve international clients and respond to agency inquiries;

- \* Increase liaison with other USDA agencies and appropriate universities and private sector organizations to strengthen FAO recruitment efforts and implementation of the Associate Professional Officers program with FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

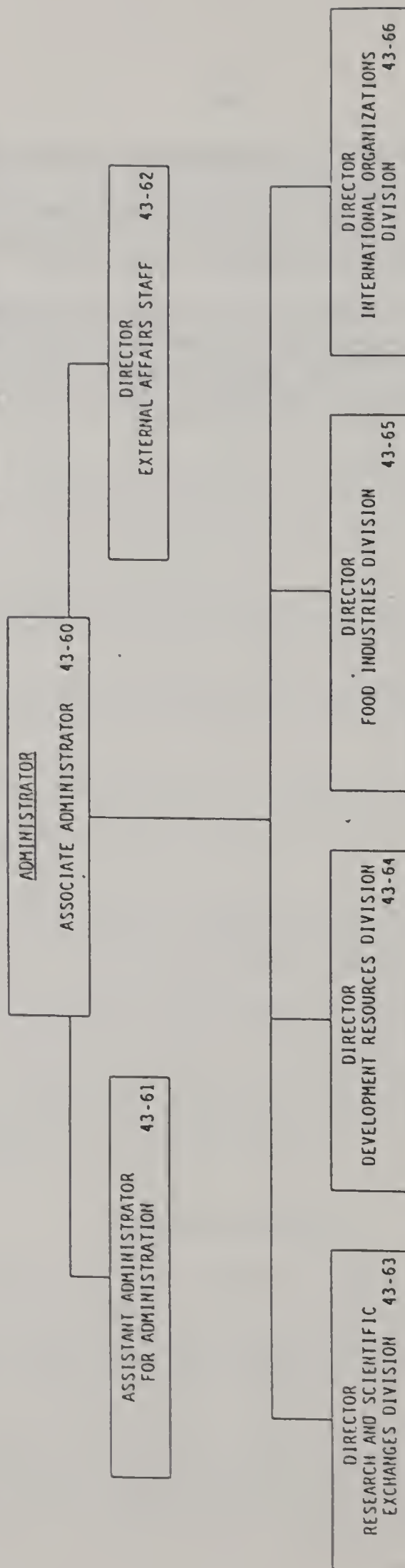
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION  
AND DEVELOPMENT

RECOMMENDED: *William G. Allen*  
ADMINISTRATOR, OICD

CONCURRED: *Paul H. Brown*  
UNDER SECRETARY FOR INTERNATIONAL  
AFFAIRS AND COMMODITY PROGRAMS

APPROVED: *John M. Felt*  
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ADMINISTRATION

DATE: 8-30-90



MISSION OF OICD

OICD's mission is to help the total U.S. Department of Agriculture, other federal agencies, and associated institutions, industries, and organizations with global responsibilities serve worldwide human needs by strengthening food and agricultural systems in developing countries and, at the same time, strengthen U.S. Agriculture's international competitiveness and leadership through collaborative programs. Current programs include:

- Germplasm and scientific exchanges
- Collaborative research on mutual problems
- Linkages to international organizations
- Food industry, agribusiness, agriculture and natural resources development projects
- Fellowships and training for developing countries.

SUPERSEDES CHART DATED AUGUST 14, 1986



## OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

## Available Funds and Staff-Years

1992 Actual and Estimated, 1993 and 1994

	1992		1993		1994	
	Actual		Estimated		Estimated	
	Amount	Staff : :Years	Amount	Staff : :Years	Amount	Staff : :Years
Salaries and Expenses.....	\$7,247,000	67	\$7,247,000	67	\$7,247,000	67
Obligations under other						
USDA appropriations:						
FAS, ERS, ES, and AMS						
for technical assistance:						
and training in Eastern						
Europe and the former						
Soviet Union.....	806,942	3	1,000,000	3	1,000,000	3
SCS for Scientific &						
Technical Exchanges.....	95,057	--	100,000	--	100,000	--
ARS for Admin. of						
Internat'l Research.....	852,482	--	900,000	--	900,000	--
Total, Agriculture						
Appropriations.....	9,012,491	70	9,247,000	70	9,247,000	70
Other Federal Funds:						
U.S.A.I.D. and others for:						
development assistance...	24,512,631	108	30,500,000	125	30,500,000	125
Non-Federal Funds:						
Contributions for USDA						
development assistance,						
from Spain, Saudi Arabia,						
international organiza-						
tions, and universities..	5,275,666	10	6,000,000	10	6,000,000	10
Total, Office of						
International Cooperation:						
and Development.....	38,600,788	188	45,747,000	205	45,747,000	205

Full-Time Equivalent Staff-Years:	1992 Actual	1993 Estimated	1994 Estimated
Ceiling.....	188	205	205
Non-ceiling.....	8	10	10
Total.....	196	215	215

Appendix C

**COCHRAN FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM  
PARTICIPANT LEVEL  
FY 1992**

REGION/COUNTRY	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
I. ASIA	91
Taiwan	11
Malaysia	15
Singapore	8
Hong Kong	3
China	27
Thailand	9
Korea	18
II. EUROPE	272
Yugoslavia	2
Poland	80
Hungary	19
Czechoslovakia	113
Bulgaria	43
Turkey	15
III. LATIN AMERICA & AFRICA	109
Mexico	50
Venezuela	25
Trinidad/Tobago	6
Barbados/W. Indies	3
Colombia	8
Panama	4
Algeria	8
Cote d'Ivoire	5
IV. TOTAL	472



Appendix D

**PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM  
PARTICIPANT CASELOAD  
FY 1992**

<b>SPONSORING ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>ACADEMIC</b>	<b>NON- ACADEMIC</b>
US/Saudi Arabian Joint Economic Commission	Saudi Arabia		11
Bangladesh Agr'l Research Council	Bangladesh	2	5
East Europe Training	Czechoslovakia		12
	Hungary		6
	Poland		53
PRODETEC	Venezuela	9	6
Emerging Democracies Program	Nicaragua		19
Food & Agricultural Organization (FAO)	Afghanistan		3
	Bangladesh	1	
	Botswana	3	
	Brazil	1	
	Burma	3	
	Cameroon		1
	Chad	1	
	China (PRC)		13
	Cote d'Ivoire		1
	Egypt		14
	Ethiopia	9	2
	Gambia	1	
	Ghana		4
	Guyana	7	1
	Haiti	1	

FAO (Continued)	India		26
	Indonesia		1
	Jordan	1	
	Kenya	6	1
	Korea		2
	Malawi	2	1
	Malaysia		2
	Mauritania	1	
	Nepal	1	2
	Oman	1	
	Pakistan		12
	Philippines	2	2
	Samoa		1
	Saudi Arabia	7	
	Senegal	1	
	Sudan	3	2
	Swaziland	1	
	Taiwan		1
	Tanzania	1	3
	Thailand		3
	Trinidad	1	
	Turkey	5	1
	Yemen	4	
	Zambia	3	
<b>TOTAL (All sponsors)</b>		<b>78</b>	<b>211</b>



Appendix E

## ONGOING COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH PROJECTS

FY 1992

COUNTRY	NUMBER OF PROJECTS
China	5
Costa Rica	1
Egypt	28
Egypt/Israel/U.S.	2
France	3
Hungary	2
Ireland	4
Italy	1
Japan	1
Mexico	2
Netherlands	1
Singapore	1
United Kingdom	1
Zimbabwe	1
<b>TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)</b>	<b>53</b>

Appendix F

**ONGOING FOREIGN CURRENCY/JOINT BOARD  
RESEARCH PROJECTS BY COUNTRY  
FY 1992**

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>NUMBER OF PROJECTS</b>	<b>FUNDS (\$000)</b>
Hungary	15	667
India	76	6,800
Poland	26	1,975
Slovak Republic	2	55
Taiwan	20	2,274
Former Yugoslavia	25	97
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>12,741</b>

<b>RESEARCH AREA</b>	<b># OF PROJECTS</b>
Pest/Disease Prevention and Control	18
Germ plasm and Genetic Improvement	20
Soil and Water Resources	17
Forestry and Wood Products	12
Postharvest Technology and Utilization	10
New Crops and Animal Improvement	49
Dryland Agriculture	30
Aquaculture	6
Human Nutrition	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>164</b>



Appendix G

**U.S. SCIENTIFIC EXCHANGE TEAM VISITS  
FY 1992**

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>NUMBER OF EXCHANGES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS</b>
Argentina	3	5
Australia	4	6
Brazil	4	7
Bulgaria	5	8
Chile	4	6
China	9	30
Czech & Slovak Republic	6	13
Finland	2	2
Former Soviet Union	9	20
France	3	6
Germany	10	14
Hungary	5	7
Ireland	15	39
Italy	1	2
Japan	5	6
Mexico	2	4
Mongolia	1	2
Netherlands	7	15
New Zealand	4	6
Romania	2	2
Sweden	1	1
Switzerland	1	1
Thailand	4	8
United Kingdom	1	1
Venezuela	3	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>216</b>



Appendix H

**INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPANTS ATTENDING USDA TRAINING COURSES**  
**IN THE UNITED STATES IN FY 1992**

COUNTRY	#	COUNTRY	#	COUNTRY	#
Afghanistan	4	Indonesia	1	Poland	2
Algeria	1	Jamaica	1	Portugal	1
Bangladesh	1	Kenya	1	Rep. of China	2
Botswana	1	Korea	1	Rwanda	1
Brazil	1	Madagascar	1	Saudi Arabia	3
Burundi	3	Malawi	8	Sri Lanka	14
Cameroon	2	Malaysia	3	Sudan	7
Cote d'Ivoire	2	Mali	1	Taiwan	1
Cyprus	1	Morocco	4	Tobago	1
Dominican Republic	1	Mozambique	1	Uganda	7
Egypt	38	Myanmar	2	Venezuela	3
Ethiopia	1	Nepal	2	Yemen	1
Ghana	8	Nigeria	89	Zaire	2
Guinea-Bissau	2	Pakistan	30	Zambia	1
Guyana	1	Panama	1	Zimbabwe	2
India	10	Philippines	1		
<b>TOTALS COUNTRIES: 47</b>		<b>TOTAL PARTICIPANTS: 272</b>			

**INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPANTS ATTENDING USDA TRAINING COURSES**  
**OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES IN FY 1992**

COUNTRY	#	COUNTRY	#	COUNTRY	#
Guatemala	29	Nigeria	2	Uganda	25
Morocco	24	Rwanda	2		
<b>TOTAL COUNTRIES: 5</b>		<b>PARTICIPANTS: 82</b>			







